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September 10, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 9 p.m. 84
Humidity 89 80

September 10, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 9 p.m. 88
Humidity 83 82

8043 日六初月八

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

二拜禮 號十月九年九百一

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR A STAND.

A BIG PITCHED BATTLE EXPECTED.

FRENCH STILL PROGRESSING NORTH OF THE SOMME.

London, September 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the southern portion of the battlefield we have now entered the area of our defensive systems constructed prior to the German March offensive. The enemy is offering increased resistance among these prepared defences and sharp fighting has occurred to-day at a number of points.

We gained ground in the direction of Yverdon, Hebeaucourt and Epeby, and repulsed local attacks south-west of Ploegsteert and east of Wulverghem.

The British have taken prisoner 19,000 since the beginning of September.

Germans to Attempt a Stand.

London, September 9.
To-day's news leaves no doubt that the German Command has finally decided to turn upon its pursuers or at least to settle down on what remains of the Hindenburg Line and challenge the Allies to eject them.

The armies are now taking up positions for a pitched battle on an unprecedented scale. German strategy seems identical to that followed after the retreat from the Marne in 1914, but French experts are of opinion that the tactics successful then are unlikely to succeed now in view of the vastly-increased Allied resources and the fact that Marshal Foch still retains the initiative and has already breached the line twice.

Violent Fighting on French Front.

London, September 9.
A French communiqué says:—To-day we further progressed north of the Somme and carried Vaux, Flaucourt, Happencourt and Hamel.

South of the Somme, the enemy resistance was most stubborn and violent fighting raged north and east of St. Simon.

The Germans attacked and partly re-took Avesnes, of which, as a result of a desperate encounter, we regained the whole, taking a hundred prisoners.

We captured Artemps, north-east of St. Simon and gained ground on both sides of the Oise east of Fargniers on the outskirts of La Fere and West of Servais.

French Engineers' Tenacity.

London, September 9.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on Sunday, says:—The hardest fighting by French troops during the past week has been done by General Mangin's Army among the hills and woods before the Hindenburg Line. The Germans unquestionably decided and prepared to stand in the region of Quincy Basses and Pont St. Mard, where they had the advantage of view. The French, after a memorable struggle, crossed the canal of the Ailette at Concy le Villa. The canal is eighteen yards wide and seven feet deep. The Boche, with scores of machine-guns, lined the east bank to the water edge. French engineers actually bridged the canal under showers of grenades and murderous point-blank machine-gunning, after which the engineers were first across to get at grips with the machine-guns. Across the water lay woods in which the Germans had installed machine-guns behind every tree. The oldest veterans are emphatic that the fighting here and the volume of fire surpassed everything in the whole campaign. The enemy machine-guns literally fought to the death. For five days this continued unrelentingly. A single Gascon Division, advancing foot by foot not more than a hundred yards daily, engaged five German Divisions and on the sixth day, with the help of artillery, the French won through to the Hindenburg positions, freeing Concy le Chateau, which is looking to-day like a stone quarry.

German Artillery Revives.

Paris, September 9.
On almost the whole battle-front the enemy artillery is thundering as it has not done for a long time, indicating that the Germans are preparing to stand. General Mangin's advance to the approaches of Servais threatens to cut the St. Gobain-La Fere Road. The enemy is feverishly reinforcing the defences before Laon, preparing for a prolonged halt in the vast subterranean cavities of the Montmarte plateau. The whole country north of the Ailette and the environs of the railway from Soissons to Laon and north of Orsoigne are gorging with guns and howitzers.

WARNING AGAINST PACIFIST TWADDLE.

Cardinal Bourne Speaks Out.

London, September 9.
Cardinal Bourne, dedicating a war shrine at Kensington, emphatically warned his hearers against pacifism. He said:—“Be not misled by some of the pernicious things occasionally said and written about peace. Do not be carried away by any formulae such as ‘No indemnities and no annexations’ because justice may demand indemnities and annexations. Peace without justice will be a peace which will not last and not be worth having.”

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

British Officials Threatened with Death.

Stockholm, September 8.
The newspaper *Svenska Dagblad* says that reports from Helsingfors state that thirty-six Britishers holding official positions have been arrested and threatened with death if M. Lenin dies.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

White Guards and Cossacks Intervene.

London, September 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, writing on August 31, says it is now official that White Guards and Cossacks under General Aldrich have opened hostilities in Siberia, scattering the

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S DECLINING MORALE.

Another Effort to Stay the Rot.

Amsterdam, September 9.
Another instance of the authorities' endeavours to stay the present moral panic in Germany is to be seen in a lecture in Berlin by General Freytag-Loringhoven, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, who admitted that “we expected too much from unrestricted submarine warfare and again at the beginning of the spring offensive.” He enjoins the people to bear up against the incalculable accidents of war and said the fact that the enemy is unable to dispose of Germany and had to get more Allies was in itself the greatest tribute imaginable to Germany.

A GENERAL DROWNED.

London, September 9.
General E. W. Cox has been drowned in France.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

More Progress by the Allies.

London, Sept. 8.
Reuter learns that progress has been good during the past twenty-four hours. The line runs from Havrebecourt Wood, thence to Hendecourt, Villersfaucourt, Roisel, Bernes, Poentilly, Villeveque, Vaux, the western outskirts of Happencourt and St. Simon, thence along the canal to Terguier. The most important event is the crossing of the Crozat Canal at St. Simon as the waterway was a suitable bastion for this part of the Hindenburg line.

As the bastion is passed it can now be turned either to north-east or south-east. The capture of Roisel is important because it is the junction of two lines, namely to Cambrai and St. Quentin. We possess the whole of Havrebecourt Wood except the north-east spur. Between the Oise and the Ailette the French have reached the Alberich line, a continuation of the Hindenburg line. The enemy has now engaged 107 divisions since 8th August, of whom three were dismounted cavalry. Thirty-two divisions were engaged twice and three engaged thrice. We have counted roughly 142 divisions north and south of the Somme representing approximately six thousand rifles to a division. Thus there are one and a quarter million between Switzerland and the sea. Germany's full strength is probably less than two and a half millions on the whole front. Their Eastern forces have been culled out and it is believed there will not be any fresh divisions from the East for the Western Front, either German or Russian.

Hustling the Germans.

London, Sept. 8.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on Sunday, says: Our troops continue to hustle the German retirement of which the Alpine Corps prisoners supply confirmation relating to details of the consequent confusion. Hostile artillery mostly comes from extreme ranges. On the Meuse front a strong enemy attack was forced back by our outposts.

The latest Boche dodge is to use ferocious dogs with sentries and patrols.

A captured order pays a tribute to the taciturnity of British prisoners, especially those of the London regiments, who give admittedly clever and evasive answers.

French Progress.

London, Sept. 8.
A French communiqué states: North of the Oise we captured Meunesses and reached the banks of the St. Quentin Canal. South of the Oise we progressed to the outskirts of Servais. In the region of Laifaux, north of Celles-sur-Aisne we maintained our positions, despite counter-attacks.

Aviation Report.

London, Sept. 8.
Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: Clouds and rainstorms hindered our airwork on the 7th. We destroyed eight hostile machines. Three British are missing. We dropped thirteen tons of bombs. All our night bombers returned.

A German Report.

London, Sept. 8.
A wireless German official message says: Everywhere on the battle-front we are in our new positions. South of the Peronne-Cambrai road the enemy attempted to approach them. Our rearguards yielded, after fighting, to a numerically superior enemy and repulsed violent attacks westward of Gouzeaucourt, Epeby and Templeux. Southward of the Ailette the enemy reached our line eastward of Vauxaillon.

RED TERROR IN RUSSIA.

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.
The “Tageszeitung” Moscow correspondent writes: Neutral Governments have jointly threatened to expel all Russian Bolsheviks if the Soviet Government does not abandon political terrorism. They specially protest against the wholesale execution of officers and civilians.

The “Kreuzzeitung” Petrograd correspondent says the peasants' revolt at Jamburk is serious. The insurgents are marching to Petrograd and have captured railway stations on the Jamburk-Gatchina line.

A message from Moscow says that red terror continues. Members of the Social revolutionaries have been arrested almost everywhere. The bourgeois ex-officers have been taken as hostages and many shot, including a bishop.

The “Lokal Anzeiger” officially learns that the Russian massacre reports are mostly exaggerated. Nevertheless it adds that five hundred were shot during a rising in Petrograd, besides others in connection with the recent assassinations.

COTTON MARKET SENSATION.

New York, Sept. 8.
The cotton market is almost demoralised by an announcement that the War Industries Board has planned the stabilization of cotton prices. Extreme losses of from 200 to 300 points were registered under tremendous selling, when there was a recovery of 100 points on buying by foreign trade interests, especially Japanese.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AVIATION ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 8.
A British Italian official message says: Since Aug. 25 we destroyed eight enemy aircraft. One British machine is missing.

RED CROSS IN SIBERIA.

Question of a British Unit.

An important meeting of the medical men of Shanghai was held on the 5th inst. in the offices of Dr. Marshall, Marsh, Billinghurst & Murray on the subject of a British Red Cross Unit for Siberia. Presiding over the meeting Dr. Marsh said:—

You are familiar with the recent suggestions in the North China Daily News, that a British Red Cross Unit for Siberia should be formed and maintained by the Shanghai British community. The question whether such a unit is needed has been asked of the P.M.O. with the British Forces at Vladivostok by the local honorary treasurer of the British Red Cross Society. The P.M.O. has also been asked to indicate the size of the unit required and if it would be more useful as a stationary hospital at a base, such as Vladivostok, or as a mobile unit nearer the front. No reply to these inquiries has been received up to the present.

I understand the British contingent in Siberia in the immediate future will total several thousands of troops—mostly Canadian. It is not anticipated that the British forces will be at any time large. Against the Allied forces is an enemy variously estimated at any number between 35,000 and 150,000. These figures show that the whole campaign from the point of view of the number of troops engaged, is a comparatively minor operation. Still we have the experience of German East Africa to show that even such a campaign can be a very arduous and sickly one.

The Japanese and the Americans are naturally taking the most prominent part in this campaign and both Governments have definitely stated that it is their purpose in addition to the purely military object of the campaign, to include a scheme for the relief of economic and medical distress on a large scale. For example, the U. S. Government on August 3, announced that it was “the hope and purpose of the Government of the U. S. to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to send to Siberia a commission of, among others, Red Cross representatives, in order in some systematic way to relieve the immediate necessities of the people there in every way for which an opportunity may open.” In the same announcement it is stated that “it is the hope and expectation of the Government of the U. S. that the governments with which it is associated will, wherever necessary or possible, tender their assistance in the execution of these military and economic plans.”

On August 20 the Japanese Government decided to extend its scheme of economic relief to Siberia. A special commission composed of official and unofficial experts was organised for the purpose of organising Japanese sympathy into action.

These pronouncements give a special aspect to the Red Cross work of the American and Japanese Governments and mean special resources for the work. How much or if any of this extended programme is contemplated by our Government we do not know. We can learn something from the N.O. Daily News of August 23 and September 8 of the activities of the American Red Cross in Siberia. The news says that the American Red Cross has been organising a special meeting of British medical men in Shanghai to discuss the formation of a Red Cross unit for service in Siberia. The meeting expressed opinion that the Red Cross should be organised on a large scale, and that the British should be prepared to send a unit of 50 beds, including a motor driver and two stretcher bearers—a total of 27 persons. I estimate that the cost of equipment and maintenance for one year of such a unit, including rent of suitable accommodation, pay-roll, etc., would come to between \$30,000 and \$40,000. I understand we need have no concern regarding the money required for the equipment and maintenance of such a unit of 50 beds, also that all the bed linen and surgical dressings, etc., could be furnished by the B. W. W. B. The matter which concerns us is the medical and nursing personnel of such a unit. We have to discuss and decide if we are able to provide the medical men and how it can best be arranged.

of a scheme of a Red Cross Unit maintained and run by the British in Shanghai.

A unit of 50 beds would require the services of at least three doctors and six nurses. It would also require six orderlies, one clerk, two coolies and about six coolie servants, and, if an ambulance formed part of the equipment, a motor driver and two stretcher bearers—a total of 27 persons. I estimate that the cost of equipment and maintenance for one year of such a unit, including rent of suitable accommodation, pay-roll, etc., would come to between \$30,000 and \$40,000. I understand we need have no concern regarding the money required for the equipment and maintenance of such a unit of 50 beds, also that all the bed linen and surgical dressings, etc., could be furnished by the B. W. W. B. The matter which concerns us is the medical and nursing personnel of such a unit. We have to discuss and decide if we are able to provide the medical men and how it can best be arranged.

As an alternative scheme to a unit operating over 1,000 miles from Shanghai it might be advisable to consider the possibility of offering our Government the provision of 50 to 100 beds in Shanghai for the treatment of medical and surgical cases capable of transportation. There can be no doubt the facilities for treating patients are much greater here than elsewhere north of us in China. Our hospital accommodation, X-ray and bacteriological equipment, nursing facilities and co-operative possibilities among the medical men are all great advantages. It would also be possible to make full use of the voluntary aid element for nursing and give opportunities for personal service among the men and women of Shanghai in a very definite way.

The advantage to the patients themselves from a personal point of view of comfort and absence from the environment of war would be very great indeed as is the common experience in other parts of the world where our wounded require careful treatment. In combination with the latter scheme it might be possible to send a small unit of one or more medical men and several nurses from Shanghai to work in Siberia, either independently or in conjunction with some British unit from another part of China.

Speaking for my firm, the scheme for running a hospital or beds in Shanghai for cases sent from Siberia seems the most practical way we could give our assistance in our present state of short-handedness. This in combination with sharing the work of any medical man who could arrange temporarily to hand over his work to others while he served with a distant unit is about the limit of service possible to most of the British firms in Shanghai.

After some discussion the meeting decided that the British medical men in Shanghai offer their services to look after 50 beds for wounded or sick patients sent to Shanghai from the Siberian front.

IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN.

People “Rolling in Money.”

Another sojourn in Japan from the antipodes has been giving his impressions of conditions in this country. He is Mr. John Myers of New Zealand and it is in the *Wellington Evening Post* that his impressions appear. The most outstanding of these are that Japanese business people—(he says nothing about the workers)—are rolling in money made in the war and that hotel accommodation is very dear—from ¥10 to ¥20 a day and then not always obtainable owing to the large number of Russians and Americans travelling through the country. Mr. Myers was in Japan three months, during which time he says freight rates advanced from 130s. to 300s. per ton, which meant that in some instances the freight charge alone was equivalent to four times the value of the goods shipped. He says nothing as to the benefits to the Allies of having to pay four times the value of the goods shipped to them, but it is satisfactory at least that he has grasped the fact that such profiteering is going on. He has also sound views on the freight-broker question and on the iniquity of the system, but he expresses the curious opinion that the Japanese Government cannot be aware of the practice or it would be prevented. Why has he formed such a poor idea of the Japanese Government's intelligence, for if the Japanese Government does not know it is certainly not from want of telling? Probably Mr. Myers is still under the delusion as to efficiency and cannot believe the evidence of his senses. That this is so is shown by his being “impressed” by the system of loading coal at Nagasaki, in which women and children participate. We wonder what he would have said if on return to the native land he had found women and children employed in loading coal? Why should he think that an admirable system in Japan which he would not hesitate to denounce if practised in his own land?

JAVA WEED.

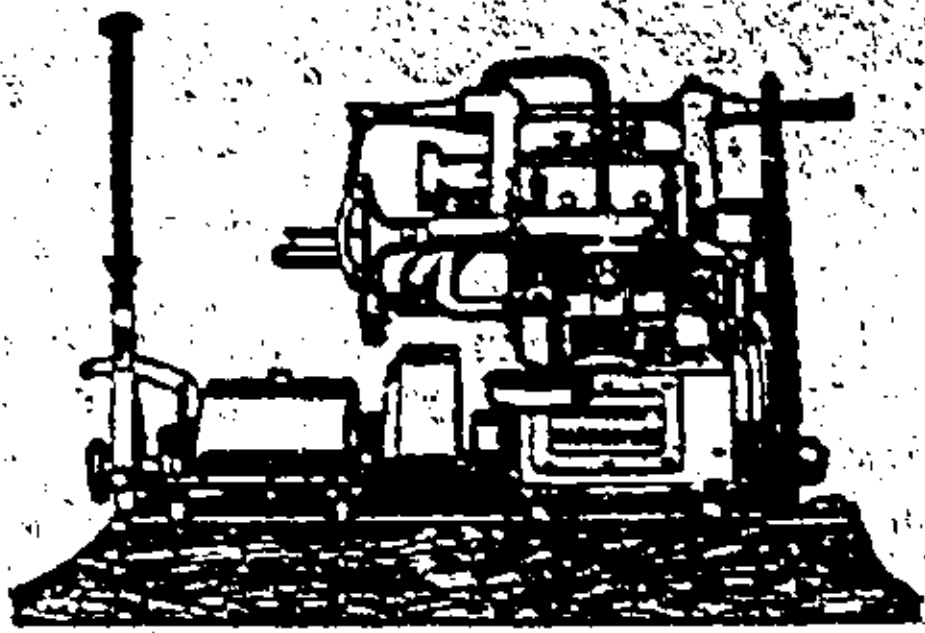
Put to Use in Siam.

Amongst other countries, Siam has been put to a good deal of trouble by the Java weed, which has done, and threatened at one time to do a good deal more damage by blocking up the various klongs and waterways. In the various tropical countries where the nuisance caused by the weed has made themselves felt, a good many experiments have been tried with a view of turning it to some profitable account, but beyond a use for it or its ashes as manure not much progress has been hitherto made. It is particularly interesting to learn therefore that a discovery has been made locally which shows that the weed can be put to a useful industrial purpose. This is the manufacture of blotting paper, qualities of which are now being made from the plant in local central goal. For the paper so made there is reported to be a considerable local demand. It is supplied in two thicknesses and, having tried it ourselves, we can vouch for its efficiency. Although it is possible that the industry may never become anything like an extensive one, the production of this paper at a time like the present is of distinct utility.

DON'T FORGET.

Don't forget that the Japanese Government cannot be aware of the practice or it would be prevented. Why has he formed such a poor idea of the Japanese Government's intelligence, for if the Japanese Government does not know it is certainly not from want of telling? Probably Mr. Myers is still under the delusion as to efficiency and cannot believe the evidence of his senses. That this is so is shown by his being “impressed” by the system of loading coal at Nagasaki, in which women and children participate. We wonder what he would have said if on return to the native land he had found women and children employed in loading coal? Why should he think that an admirable system in Japan which he would not hesitate to denounce if practised in his own land?

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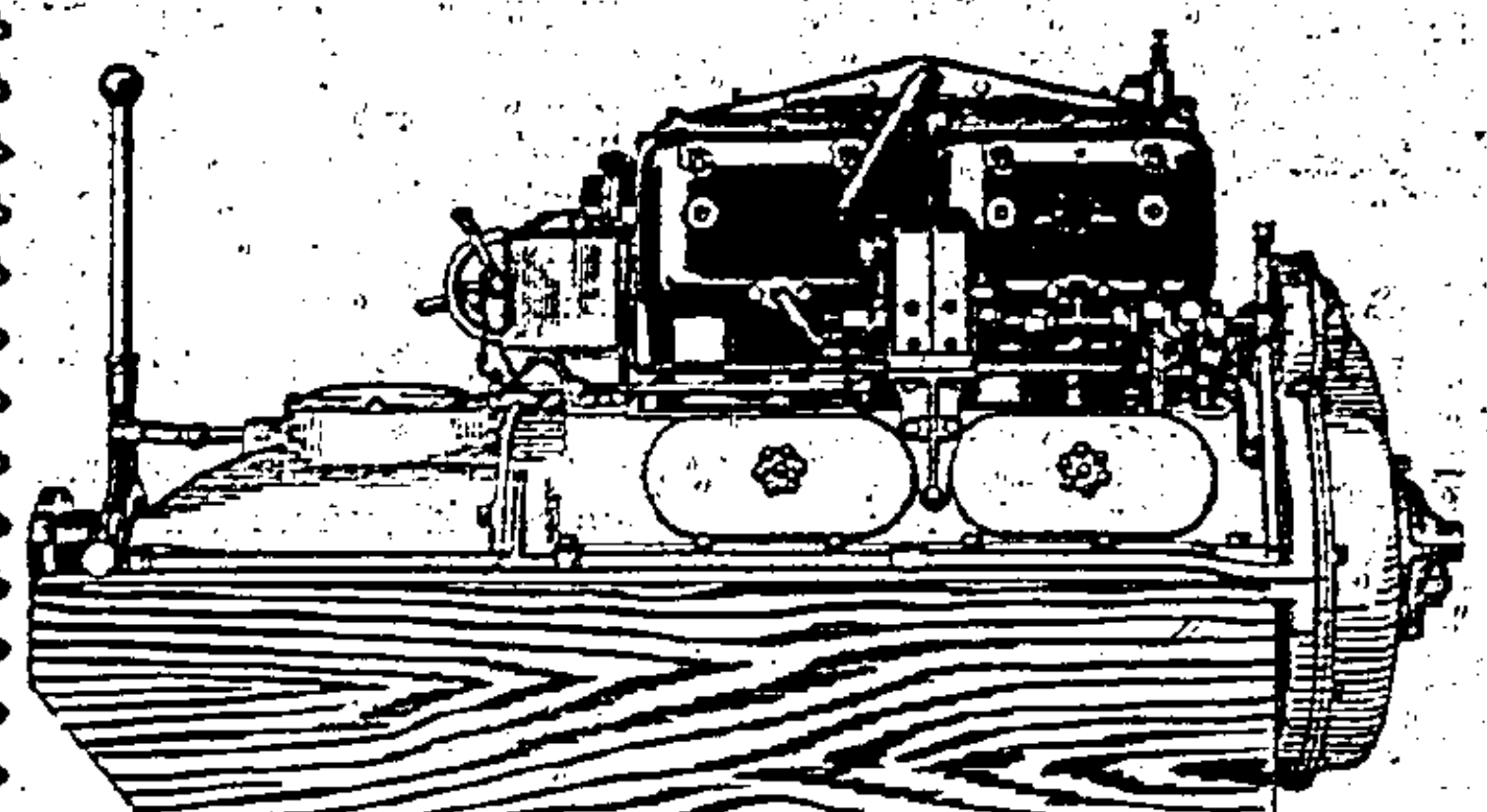
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GENERAL NEWS.

Women's Passports.

In reply to questions on the
subject of women's passports to
Canada, Dr. Mac-namara stated
in the Commons recently that the
general policy was that they
should only be granted in cases of
the greatest possible urgency.
Requests of women who wished
to go to America or any other part
of the world in order to get
married were only granted in the
rare cases in which the refusal
would involve real hardship.

Jail for Butter Fraud.

Mr. Frank W. Tillinghast,
president of the Vermont Manu-
facturing Company, which makes
oleomargarine, and the general
manager, Leonard W. Barber,
were sentenced recently to serve
a year and a day each in the
Federal District Court, and to pay
fines of \$500 each for con-
spiracy in selling oleomargarine
as butter and thereby evading a
Government tax of ten cents a
pound, says the New York
Evening Post. Samuel A. Fenner,
an employee of the concern, was
at the same time sentenced to
three months in the Essex, N.J.,
penitentiary. All pleaded guilty
through their counsel, DeLancey
Nicoll. It is estimated that the
Government has been defrauded
of approximately \$500,000 in
two years.

Quick Airplane Mail Trip.

Washington, July 11 (by A.P.).
—Airplane mail from Washington
reached New York in two and one-
half hours yesterday, including
an eight-minute stop at Philadel-
phia, establishing a record. Lieut.
Dodge left Washington at
11:28 A.M., arriving at
Philadelphia at 1 P.M., and
Lieut. Miller, leaving there at
1:08 P.M., arrived in New York
at 1:58 P.M. The average speed
during the entire trip was more
than ninety miles an hour.
Shortening of the average time of
the New York-Washington air-
plane mail flights has resulted
from the increasing familiarity
of the fliers with conditions
usually met. The air route is
accurately charted by compass
readings every ten minutes, and
over each of the large towns on
the way.

The Pay of "Missing Men."

It has been brought to the
notice of the War Office that in-
correct statements regarding the
pay, &c., of soldiers reported
"missing" have appeared in the
Press. In answer to inquiries on
the subject by correspondents, the
following information is issued:—
No further pay is credited to a
soldier officially reported "mis-
sing" unless (1) it is ascertained
that he died at a certain date, when
pay is credited up to the date of
his death; or (2) it is found that
he is a prisoner of war, when
arrests are credited and pay
continues. Where separation
allowance is being paid, the
allowance (1) is continued for
thirty weeks after the official
notification when no further news
is received of a "missing" sol-
dier, or when his death is not
notified for at least a month after
the date upon which the official
notification has been sent out; (2)
is continued for 26 weeks
after the official notification of
death, when the latter is notified
officially within a month after the
date upon which it was announced
that he was missing.

Even Beggars are in Demand.
Industrial mobilization has
begun to take the cripple and his
lead-pencils off the streets,
according to officers of the Red
Cross Institute for Ouppled and
Disabled Men, 311 Fourth Avenue,
New York. A number of these
professional beggars have found
profitable work, and more posi-
tions are being opened to them
every day, it is said. One man is
reported to be earning \$75 a week
in a gyroscopic factory, another
receives \$24 weekly for running
a polishing machine. The lowest
wage reported is \$12 a week in a
plant which makes whistles for
army officers. The Institute
claims that they can place every
cripple in the line of profitable
work.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

OF VIROL

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY:

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

We have had frequent occasion during the past few months to comment on the dangerous tendencies exhibited by the so-called Government in Canton, and the news to hand yesterday to the effect that the general political outlook in China has been seriously compromised in consequence of developments in the South has not therefore caused us a great deal of surprise. From the stand which the Canton malcontents were taking it was inevitable that sooner or later they would come into conflict with the foreign Powers, and this is precisely what they now appear to have done. There have been a number of instances in which the Canton Government has acted in a manner quite at variance with international pledges. The most glaring instance of this type, until the latest turn in events, was the wrongful diversion of the Customs revenue which the Canton authorities had no right to touch but which they calmly appropriated to themselves, so great was their need of revenue. There were other acts, too, which were equally irregular, though in a smaller degree.

Now comes the crowning act of the piece in the announcement by the Canton Government that it intends within a few days to take over the Customs, to appoint two Chinese Directors and, if necessary, to use the Southern soldiery to enforce the resolve. With such a development as this, it is not surprising that the situation should be described as grave, for the contemplated step is a direct challenge not only to the Peking Government but also to the Powers who are very vitally and directly concerned with the administration of this great revenue earning Department. There are, as is well known, specific Treaty conditions to be observed in regard to the control of the Chinese Customs, and it is as much in China's own interests as in those of the foreign Powers concerned that these should be fully and honourably discharged. By its ill-advised step, the Canton Government has committed a three-fold error. It has, in the first place, seriously prejudiced its own case, so far as recognition by the Powers is concerned; it has sown the seed of grave troubles in China generally; and it has brought itself into antagonism with foreign interests. While we can sympathise with the desire of the Southerners to get hold of revenue by rational means, the point appears to have been lost sight of by these Canton extremists that China has to be regarded as a whole by the Powers, and that a step of the kind under notice cannot be taken without affecting the country generally. Anything, therefore, which touches the credit of the nation must be regarded as unfortunate, especially if, as in this instance, it is likely to lead to serious friction between China and Powers who are now on friendly terms with her. That is the real gravity of the present situation. It is not a case merely of the Powers vis-a-vis the South; it is an issue between the Powers and China. Thus do the ill-considered actions of specific groups create troubles of a large character. The British as a people have been taught to think Imperially. Our urgent advice to the Chinese is to think nationally and not, as the North and South are doing, in terms of Provinces. The inter-Provincial and inter-sectarian strife which is so common in China is of small account if not prolonged, but this threatened action of the South to seize the Customs must, if persisted in, inevitably lead to strong action by the Powers and lead to interference of a far more drastic character than the Southerners appear to think.

The root cause of the present contretemps is, of course, the extreme difficulty which the Canton Government is experiencing in its search for revenue. It has tried many schemes, some of a most fanciful character, to "raise the wind" but has failed; hence its desire to seize upon the tempting Customs receipts. But, whatever the reason, the threatened step is wholly unjustified and cannot be defended from any standpoint whatever. The situation created, especially by the suggested use of force to carry through the scheme, is undoubtedly serious, and it is to be hoped that, for the sake of the preservation of harmony in the country, the Cantonese may yet see the error of their ways, repent before it is too late, and order their future doings on more sane and rational lines. In the present situation there is a great opportunity for the new President, who is said to favour a compromise with the South. He is a civilian, a Constitutionalist, and a man of wide experience. If he can prevent the threatened calamity, he will have begun his Presidential career in a most happy and inspiring fashion.

The Local V.A.D.

In view of the happenings on the Siberian Front and of the efforts which are being made in various Far Eastern settlements to render what assistance they can, it is reassuring to feel that we have in Hongkong a body of such distinct utility as the Ladies V.A.D. This organisation has been in existence for some three years now, and to-day it has over forty efficient members who have passed the required tests and who are therefore able to render very valuable assistance in cases of emergency. Among the number are two lady doctors. Since the inception of the V. A. D. movement here, the members have taken up the work most enthusiastically and have entered into the training with much zest and keenness. At one time it looked as though their services would not be required through any developments of the war, but circumstances have arisen since then which have put a very different complexion on the situation. That the inauguration of the movement was a wise one is therefore quite clear now. There may possibly be an impression in some quarters that these V. A. D. workers are not prepared for emergencies which may arise. That, however, is by no means the case; indeed, they are ready and anxious to do whatever is required of them, and if it so happens that their services are needed in the near future, their training will no doubt be of the utmost value. There are also in Hongkong about 150 Chinese members of the men's detachments of the V. A. D., who are thoroughly well trained for local service and whose utility is equally obvious.

The American Red Cross.

It is not very long ago since the Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross was inaugurated, but even in this short time a considerable amount of good work has been done. Though it was hardly anticipated when the Chapter was formed a few months ago that the services of the members would be so actively required in consequence of the Siberian developments, yet this new contingency is being coped with in a capital spirit, with the result that large quantities of hospital requisites and other necessary things for the comfort of the wounded are being despatched rapidly to the Siberian front. The American Chapter has also had an eye on the lot of the unfortunate refugees who are fleeing from their homes. Already the plight of thousands of these is pitiable in the extreme. The majority of them are starving and inadequately clothed, with the prospect of a bitter winter before them. The American Chapter is therefore appealing to the generosity of Hongkong people to send along all the old clothes they can find. Most people have a good deal of lumber of this kind and no doubt this appeal will urge upon them the necessity of rooting it out and sending it with all speed to the headquarters of the American Chapter, which hopes to make up a tremendous bundle of clothing to despatch without delay to the distressed Siberians.

A Scorching.

We have heard a number of complaints from various sources regarding some idiot of a motorist who makes the neighbourhood of Queen's Road hideous late at night with an infernal motor cycle. Whether he is a Chinese, an Indian, or a European does not appear to be known, but the fact remains that he is a distinct annoyance and commits a breach of the traffic regulations, which should give the Police the handle they require to haul him before the Magistrate for breaking the speed-limit. This motorist has apparently considered that in the daytime the traffic is too congested to permit of his going the whole hog, so he waits until darkness falls and then trots out one of the noisiest motor cycles to be found anywhere. Where he starts from nobody knows, but he scorchs along Queen's Road Central at somewhere about forty or fifty miles an hour with his cut-out open and sounding his horn like a motorist gone mad. It would not be a bad idea if the Police made endeavours to catch this young man and let him understand that if he wants to create a nuisance for himself he must get out into the New Territories.

DAY BY DAY.

STUDY TO MORTIFY THE VICE. FOR THIS WILL AVOID THE MORE THAN THE BEING ABLE TO ANSWER MANY HARD QUESTIONS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the capture of German New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago by the Australians.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 7.7/16d.

Arrived Safely.

We hear that Mr. L. D. Warren (son of Mr. C. E. Warren) and Mr. J. Stalker, who left Hongkong to join up, in June, arrived safely in London on the 3rd inst.

Women Pugilists.

Two Chinese women were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with fighting. Defendants pleaded guilty and said that they had a fight over a money matter. His Worship bound them over in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

Unlicensed Milk Vendor.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning with being an unlicensed milk vendor. His Worship adjourned the case, fixing bail at \$20 and ordered that all bottles of milk that were found in defendant's possession should be sent to the Government Analyst.

His Excellency's Departure. We understand that His Excellency the Governor and Lady May are leaving to-morrow for Canada in order to visit their daughter, Miss Dione May, who has recently had a rather severe illness. We are expressing the wishes of the whole community in hoping that they will find their daughter in a much improved state of health.

The Colony's Health.

The communicable diseases notified last week were four fatal cases of plague, four of spotted fever (three fatal), four of enteric (three fatal), and one fatal occurrence each, of diphtheria and puerperal fever. All the sufferers were Chinese save one of the cases of enteric (English). For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday there were two fatal cases of enteric (both Chinese).

The Commissioner of Customs. Mr. A. H. Harris, the Commissioner of Customs for the Kowloon District, is going on Home leave to-morrow and will carry with him the good wishes of many residents who have greatly admired his constant interest in the public life of the Colony. His place will be filled by Mr. T. D. Moorhead, former Commissioner at Lappa, who joined the Customs service in 1881 and is a son of a former Commissioner for Kowloon, Mr. R. B. Moorhead.

Wanted a Bath.

A Chinese coal-coolie was charged this morning with being in unlawful possession of a basket of coal. Inspector Sim prosecuted and said that the coal was good household coal. Defendant said that the coal was the sweepings from a ship and he brought it home for use in boiling water for his bath. Inspector Sim pointed out that the P.W.D. had a public bath house in Wagheai and there was a lot of hot water there for those who wanted to bath. His Worship fined the defendant \$5, or 14 days' hard labour.

Obstructions.

Several Chinese stall-holders were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with causing obstructions by putting their wares in the public roads. Defendants pleaded guilty. P. S. B. 23 said that he was on duty and as he was going his rounds he saw in various streets baskets of fruit, firewood, salt fish and other articles placed in the streets, thereby causing inconvenience to passers by. His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$3 to \$10.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ending 7th September, 1918:

	Receipts for week	Expenditure for week
This Year	\$15,500	403,371
Last Year	14,451	485,707
Decrease	1,049	7,206

PARTNERSHIP ISSUE.

A Supreme Court Trial.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., had before him this morning in Original Jurisdiction an action in which two plaintiffs, Li Man-kai and the Wo Long Firm, sought to make one Chan U-man liable for debts of the Kwong Cheung Hing Firm. Li Man-kai had secured a judgment for \$2,059.20 and the Wo Long for \$2,816 against the Kwong Cheung Hing, and both plaintiffs sued for a declaration that the man Chan U-man was a partner in the defendant firm when the indebtedness was incurred.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind) appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. F. O. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) for the defendant.

Opening the case, Mr. Alabaster said:—This matter is a trial of issue as to whether the defendant, Chan U-man, was a partner in the Kwong Cheung Hing firm when the debts the subject-matter of these actions were proved. The Kwong Cheung Hing firm, which is the first defendant, was formed in 1913. It was promoted by a man named Hin Chik-wa, whom I am calling as a witness. He promoted the firm amongst his friends, with a capital of \$25,000. Of this sum the defendant contributed \$2,000. The money was headed to Hin Chik-wa at a Club of which both were members. Defendant asked that his name should be put down in the partnership books as a Tong name. The Tong name he chose was Chan U-tong, or Chan U Cho-tong, which is the same thing. Now, Chan U Cho-tong is the name outside the door of the defendant's residence in Canton. Also Chan U-tong is the name which the Telephone Directory of Canton has for the defendant. In 1916 Hin Chik-wa, who had hitherto been managing partner of the firm, desired to retire and a meeting of partners was held at a restaurant. The defendant was present at the meeting. It was then agreed that Hin Chik-wa should retire and his place as managing partner should be taken by an individual whom my friend will remember, Ku Ping-nam. He swore an affidavit in the Opium Case at the winding up, and he has now absconded. They passed two resolutions at the meeting and these were reduced to writing and signed by all the partners. And in order that each person present might have a duplicate original of that document it was photographed and so far as I know every partner has a photograph. Certainly Hin Chik-wa had one. During the time of Hin Chik-wa as managing partner he paid to the defendant the profits of his share of the firm. These payments were entered in a dividend book in which each partner signed. That book and other books of the firm disappeared when Ku Ping-nam absconded. Hin Chik-wa gave evidence to this effect.

Mr. Alabaster produced the photograph of the resolution passed with defendant's signature showing that he was a partner. Mr. Jenkin objected that no attempt had been made to account for the original document and therefore this secondary evidence could not be admitted. His Lordship said it was an extraordinary procedure to photograph the resolution, when it was as easy to make copies. Mr. Jenkin said they would probably come to the reason for the photograph presently. For the moment he was objecting to the copy as evidence.

Mr. Alabaster said the photograph was not a copy, it was a "duplicate original." It was the Chinese way. In any case, the photograph was admissible. His Lordship admitted the photograph as secondary evidence. The witness went on to say that the document had been tampered with between the time it was signed and the time it was photographed. In the photograph it appeared from certain words added that defendant did not sign as being a partner but as representing someone else. These words did not appear on the original document. The writing seemed the same, so that before the photograph was taken the same writer (Kung Yung-nam, manager) must have been induced to make an addition. Witness was questioned as to his own interest in trying to establish this partnership, in view of the fact that he left the concern before these debts were incurred. He said he had no interest, but he was friendly with plaintiffs and agreed to assist them when they asked.

Witness swore in the presence of Kung Yung-nam that the letter wrote the document containing the resolutions. He denied that defendant wrote it. In his business experience this was the first time he had seen resolutions photographed. It was defendant's suggestion. Actually only two photographic copies were made. Witness had one and the missing Ku Ping-nam had one. The object was to give witness something to hold as proof, Mr. Alabaster said:—We are calling the photograph.

Mr. Jenkin:—Yes, we are looking forward to the photographer. (Laughter.)

Witness continued that there were thus only the original and two photographs. He heard that defendant had the original.

Mr. Jenkin:—This meeting, at which these resolutions were passed, was called to get rid of you because you had overdrawn large sums of money from the firm and were unable to pay?

Witness:—Who dares to say that I have not got money enough to repay my overdrawing? I am in different kinds of business to the extent of \$100,000.

Mr. Jenkin:—I put this because after the resolution, that resolution letting you go, another resolution, was passed that in future if any partner overdraw they would not let him go so easily. They would see him.

Witness:—It was just an addition only to stop any future partner from borrowing.

Mr. Jenkin:—Yes, I think that is practically what I was putting to you.

Mr. Jenkin put to witness that the photograph itself had been tampered with by the blocking out in a second place of the words after Chan U-tong's signature, "signed as agent."

Mr. Jenkin also produced the original document. Mr. Alabaster objected that this was sprung on them. Mr. Jenkin said defendant had not been in possession of it. Mr. Alabaster:—You had control of it.

Mr. Jenkin said the man who had it had to be subpoenaed to get him to produce it. Witness admitted that this was the original but pointed to the words mentioned as having been added after the original. The case is continuing.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A Splendidly Varied Programme.

For variety and general excellence it would be impossible to surpass the programme applied by the management of the Victoria Theatre last night and which is being repeated to-night. The films were of a very high standard, while an additional feature was provided by the clever and entertaining turn given by Thurber and Thurber. There should be another very full house to-night.

Of the films, one of very special interest was "Daddy's Girl," in which Baby Marie Osborne takes a prominent role and by her happy acting captures the hearts of all. There is a lot of real human interest in the picture, which is one of the brightest that we have seen for a very long time. Another film which was of deep interest was that depicting General Allenby's entry into Jerusalem, this being remarkably clear. The American Gazette, as usual, proved a most acceptable item.

In their turn, which was all too brief, Thurber and Thurber made a distinct hit. They did all manner of weirdly amusing and clever "stunts" including acrobatic displays, comic boxing, Farisist dancing and the like. It was a really funny and at the same time exciting display, and is well worth seeing.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. John Burns's belief that a member of the House of Commons can say what he likes in the House so long as he does not make a direct personal reflection upon a member is not backed up by precedent. Plimsoll, who had the best of reasons for describing some shipowners as "villains," was compelled to apologise, although refusing to withdraw the "facts." In practice, the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees is a law unto himself. His ruling would seem to depend upon his degree of alertness.

To cry "Shame" in the House of Commons is un-Parliamentary, according to Speaker Peel. Yet, as it is often used good humouredly or ironically, how is the poor Speaker to know the right moment to issue an interdict? Then there is the more deadly device of insulting an opponent—the method disliked by that House of Commons reporter, Dr. Johnson. Abuse, he declared, was not so dangerous stripped from all wit and delicacy. What was to be dreaded was the subtle irony that wounded as if by poisoned arrow.

The Daily Mail's cautious and contingent threat of "personal chastisement" upon Mr. John Burns, writes a correspondent, recalls to mind another Parliamentary incident of nearly 30 years ago. Mr. Swift MacNeill, most courtly and courteous of members, having been depicted again and again in "Punch" as something between a man and a gorilla, created a scene in the Lobby of the House of Commons by publicly upbraiding the caricaturist. This gentleman afterwards wrote to "Dear Burns" asking him if he had not seen Mr. Swift MacNeill spit upon him. Mr. Burns replied: "Dear Blank, I am sorry to say I did not see Mr. Swift MacNeill spit upon you." The correspondence was published in the Daily Chronicle, and the reading of it was one of my earliest enjoyments of that newspaper.

How many draft evaders would a thorough search of Chicago show? asks the New York Evening Post. That question was answered when last Monday there ended a four days' examination of all the young men whom 40,000 agents for the Government could reach. More than seven hundred undoubtedly subject to the draft, who had either not registered or had failed to fill out questionnaires, were taken, and are being sent to camps. Two to three hundred more, uncertain of their age or unable to prove it, have enlisted to avoid trouble. Not a single exemption board in Chicago, says the News, failed to report one or more additions to its lists. Yet considering that many of the 1,000 were negligent or ignorant, not wilfully evasive, the result is hardly discreditable to Chicago. A similar proportion in this city would give something over 2,000 men, and for the country at large about 50,000. But no one believes that the proportion would hold good for the country at large; it is in the large centres that misunderstanding of the draft requirements is greatest, while in towns and country districts evasion is practically impossible.

The war has upset many old standards and set up new ones. One of the curious results of this upheaval is that gold has been reduced, in some cases to the role of a cheap substitute for other metals. Hypodermic needles, for instance, were formerly made of platinum or platinum-iridium, two metals now practically unobtainable. The increased demand for these needles led to many experiments with other metals and alloys in the hope of finding a good substitute. A manufacturing concern, making a specialty of tempering precious metals, has recently perfected a hypodermic needle of specially tempered stainless steel, which often causes discomfort. The needles of this new material are not attacked by steam boiling water or chemical solutions, and are therefore much cheaper than the old ones. The new one is promising.

TRAFFIC PROSECUTIONS.

Several Police Court Cases.

The chauffeur of motor car No. 61 was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with not having rear-light, Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, H.K.P.R., prosecuted.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said that when he started the car the light was very good, but gradually on the way the light failed.

C. I. Sirdar Khan, in outlining the case, said that on the night in question he was standing near Causeway Bay, and he saw the motor-car coming with only one front light and a very dim rear light, so that he could not distinguish the number. He stopped the car and called the driver, who told him that he (defendant) had reported to his master about the lights, but he took no notice of the matter.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

The driver of motor car No. 60 was summoned for failing to obey the directions of a Police Officer in uniform. Inspector Garrod prosecuted.

His Worship fined the defendant \$10.

The driver of motor car No. 59 was summoned for not having rear-light. Inspector Garrod prosecuted, and His Worship fined the defendant \$10.

The driver of car No. 258 was summoned for failing to keep to the left side of the road.

Inspector Garrod prosecuted and Mr. H. S. Bennett, of the Telephone Co., appeared for the defendant, as the car was the Telephone Co's property.

Inspector Garrod said that he was in Queen's Road when he saw the truck being driven on the tram line. He stopped it at the bottom of Garden Road, and explained the regulations in Chinese to the driver.

Mr. Bennett said it was a very conflicting case, as his men told him that no police officer stopped them. They had telephone poles on the cart and they had four men driving the cart.

Inspector Garrod remarked that as far as he knew there were no telephone poles.

His Worship remanded the case till next Tuesday at noon, so as to enable Mr. Bennett to make further inquiries into the matter.

Several Chinese truck-owners were summoned for committing various breaches of the Traffic Regulations, such as having no license, having too heavy a load, failing to keep to the left side of the road, driving trucks in prohibited streets, and leaving trucks unattended in the streets.

Inspector Garrod prosecuted in all of the cases, and his Worship imposed fines ranging from \$4 to \$15.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Attack on Amoy. Chen King-ming, the Commander-in-Chief in the east, has reported that the Northern troops in the vicinity of Amoy have shown no intention of fighting, and the fall of the city is imminent. It is reported that the rich merchants and well-to-do families are leaving the city in large numbers and that Li Hsueh, Tschun of Fukien, is also preparing to leave by sea.

Railway Damage. The Superintendent of the Canton-Sumen Railway, owing to the damage done by the recent floods to the permanent way, has used the monthly payments due to the Tschun's office for repairing purposes, but on being strongly pressed by the Authority he has now borrowed a sum of \$100,000 from the Bank of Formosa and handed it to the Tschun's at the monthly interest rate of 7 1/2 per cent.

Quarantine in a Typhoon. The commander of the gunboat Kwong Yeh, which acted as a transport for Kingchow, has reported that the ship encountered a typhoon on the last night off Ling Chong. After all the coal had been consumed and the wooden furniture used for fuel, the ship was carried away by the wind for over 24 hours. Peronage damage was done to the ship and a big sum is necessary for her repair.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL.

Annual Meeting of the League.

Lieut. F. Medway, R.N., presided at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Football League last evening, held in the R.G.A. Recreation Room, Victoria Barracks. There was a large attendance of representatives present.

The balance sheet, which showed a credit balance of \$68, was adopted, as also was the annual report.

The following officers were chosen for the coming season:—President, Mr. R. J. Wilton; Vice-President, Lt. Jones, R.G.A.; League Management Committee, Master Gannet G. T. May, R.G.A., Mr. Warner, R.N., Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. C.B. Shann; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Wright.

Entries were received from Hongkong Club, R.G.A. and R.N. for the First Division, and Kowloon, Hongkong University, St. Joseph's (2 teams), Staff and Departments, 88 h. C. R.G.A., 87th Co. R.G.A., 83rd Co. R.G.A. for the Second Division.

A proposal to alter Rule 8 of the League, bearing on the reinstatement of Junior League players, who had played in more than two or more Senior League matches was ruled out of order, sufficient notice not having been given. It was announced that the Rule was responsible for a lot of trouble in its working, and the question of revising it would be dealt with at a later meeting.

The question of including the South China Athletic in the First Division was raised, but the representative of the Club not being present, the meeting directed the new League Committee to ascertain the Club's intentions with a view to their inclusion in the Senior League if desirable.

Entries for both Divisions close on the 10th inst.

Votes of thanks to the retiring officers concluded the meeting.

Football Association Meeting. The annual meeting of the Football Association followed, Lieut. Medway still being in the chair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—President, Lt. F. Medway, R.N.; Vice President, Major T. Robertson A.O.D.; Major W. P. Hammond; Councilors: Mr. H. McTavish, Lt. A. E. Hall R.G.A., Mr. F. W. Black; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Wright; Referee's Board: Major W. P. Hammond, Master Gannet G. T. May, R.G.A., the Hon. Secretary with Mr. F. W. Black as Hon. Secretary of the Board, and Mr. Mitchell.

In regard to "Charity" matches a vote of thanks was passed to the officials who gave their services in the past season, when over \$600 was collected at the matches played. The Association allow two Representative matches during the year, the whole of the proceeds being devoted to Charity, and it was decided that the first of these should take place on a convenient day in the early part of the season the proceeds being devoted to "Our Day" Funds.

The balance sheet, showing a balance of \$180, was unanimously passed.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

War Comforts for Siberia.

Mrs. Sarah Gosler, Head of the Women's Work Party of the Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross, reports that the following supplies have been shipped by the U.S.A. China to Shanghai for transshipment to Siberia:—576 pillow slips, 1383 handkerchieves, 216 property bags, 105 pairs underdrawers, 130 pairs undershirts, 1 pair spiral socks, 3 pairs socks, 3 pairs bed socks, 8 mops, 46 surgical pillows, 18 rolled bandages, 325 abdominal bandages, 240 four tail bandages, 180 many tail bandages, 387 triangular bandages, 285 "T" bandages, 1 alpha, 84 suits pyjamas, 38 bed shirts, 15 bed jackets, 9 wash cloths, 24 taped shirts, 8 bandaged foot socks.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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RAPACIOUS RICKSHA COOLIE.

A European Lady's Prosecution.

A Chinese rickshaw coolie was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with demanding more than the legal fare.

Master T. C. West prosecuted and in giving evidence said that on the day in question he took a rickshaw at the Star Ferry Pier to go to his house in Humphrey's Building and when he reached the house he tendered five cents which was the legal fare. The coolie started swearing and moved as though to strike witness.

Mrs. West here pointed out that the object in bringing this prosecution was that on one occasion the little boy was hit in the face by a rickshaw coolie.

Continuing, witness said that when the coolie became abusive he gave him another five cents, and went upstairs to tell his father about it. He had taken the ricksha's number, which was No. 4.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and said that when the boy tendered a five cents piece he examined it, and the boy mistook him in thinking that he wanted more, so the boy gave him another five cents and he (defendant) then pulled away his ricksha.

His Worship said that he was quite satisfied that the defendant did ask for more than the legal fare, and he was determined to put a stop to this sort of thing.

Inspector Gordon said that he had received several reports and it had come to his knowledge that the coolies usually spat on the ground and then threw the money down.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10, or one month's hard labour.

Imperial Preference.

It is an interesting comment on the remarks made by the Japanese Consul-General at London, to which we, the Japan Chronicle, recently called attention, urging that in any scheme of Imperial preference, the claims of Japan to special treatment should be considered to find that machinery manufacturers in Japan have begun a movement to secure an increase in the duty on spinning frames. This duty is already 25 per cent, but machinery manufacturers would like it increased. Of course the cotton spinners do not see eye to eye with the manufacturers in this matter; they hold that the duty should be on finished goods. But it certainly is a little surprising to find the Japanese Consul-General urging Japan's claims to special consideration in tariff matters when a duty of 25 per cent. is placed by Japan on machinery of a kind that is an English speciality.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.



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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology. A course of 50 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 at 4.15 P.M. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean to whom Applications should be made, as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Teacher of Operative Surgery. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January, March) 1919 at 8.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.

G. R.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON WEDNESDAY.

The 11th September, 1918, at 10 A.M. at Army Ordnance Department, Queen's Road East.

The following GOVERNMENT STORES, AT THE ARSENAL YARD:—

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Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance Office or from the Auctioneers.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on delivery. All faults and errors of descriptions at Purchasers' risk, on the fall of the hammer. All lots to be cleared within 4 days.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, September, 4th 1918.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company Limited No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon when the subject resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution, viz:—

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on Tuesday the 8th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly. Copies of the proposed new articles and of the present articles can be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the offices of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Nagato Maru T. 9,000	TUESDAY, 17th Sept.

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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.

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For	Steamers	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	10th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Singan	13th Sept. at noon.
TIENHSIN	Hulchow	14th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	14th Sept. at noon.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijuanas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon.
Tjikini	Amoy	22nd Sept.	26th Sept.	Java
Tjiuwong	Kobe & Moji	23rd Sept.	26th Sept.	Macassar
Tijmanook	Chingwantao	24th Sept.	26th Sept.	Java

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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	SUN., 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 13th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 13th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENHSIN	Chipsing	Sat., 14th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 20th Sept. at d'light.
CALCUTTA LINE	This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.	

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Damage to Japanese

Dreadnought.

Eight large holes have been made in the hull of the Japanese dreadnought "Kawachi," sunk by an explosion recently, through which the bodies of the imprisoned crew are being slowly recovered. It is expected it will take a year or more to refloat the ship.

Smart Ship-Repairing.

The district superintendents of ship-repairs at Newcastle have received from Lord Pirrie, Controller-General of Shipbuilding, a letter commending their smart performance in effecting temporary repairs to a torpedoed ship. Lord Pirrie notes that the work creates a record, and says via face of the difficult conditions, including bad weather, it would appear that the officials and workmen used untiring energy until the ship was ready for removal to the Wear for permanent repairs. He says that his personal thanks be conveyed to the officials and workmen of the Newcastle Dock, and regrets he cannot express his appreciation in person to those who have contributed to this excellent result.

Manning of the Mercantile

Marine.

The introduction into Parliamentary discussion of the question of the desirability of obtaining an adequate number of apprentices for the British Merchant Service has given much satisfaction to the council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, who, as intimated in these columns a few weeks ago, says the "Journal of Commerce," recently approached the Board of Trade pointing out the difficulty experienced in finding vacancies for apprentices at the present time. The Board replied that they fully appreciated the importance of securing the carrying and training of a sufficient number of apprentices and cadets in order to secure an adequate supply of ship's officers in the future, and though the present conditions make it exceptionally difficult, the Board promised to deal with the subject at an early date. In the House of Commons, Mr. Leif Jones asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller "whether the Ministry were pressing shipowners to engage as many apprentices as possible with a view to the future manning of the Mercantile Marine; and if so, whether arrangements will be made to increase the separate accommodation for apprentices on standard ships to something more than the berths for two cadets which has so far been the plan in standard ships." The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping (Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P.), on the following day, the chairman pointed out that whilst up to date the supply of officers had been more or less maintained by those released from sunk ships, when the supply of new tonnage exceeds the tonnage lost, as would soon be the case, the difficulties of providing officers must increase. The owners expressed themselves willing to assist as far as accommodation would permit, but urged that some part at least of the cost of providing accommodation necessary should be met by the Government. The general opinion amongst shipmasters and officers is, however, that more opportunities should be created for boys who are desirous to go to sea as deck boys. "I was in hopes of being able to see you," writes an active member of the Executive Council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association to the secretary of that body, "and have a talk with you with reference to many matters, especially to the number of young lads who are constantly applying for berths to get to sea. I have had over a dozen applicants—all under military age. These boys could be trained to be useful if the Government would only take them over, instead of relying on army aliens for our merchant ships. Notices could be posted at the dock gates giving particulars where the lads are to apply, and get information. It seems to me to let them drift about, and are to eager to be trained."

TENNIS LEAGUE

The Junior Division Table.
The final standing of teams in the Hongkong Junior Tennis League is as follows:—

	Won	Lost
C. R. C. (O)	8	1
M. B. E.	8	1
Indian School	7	2
St. Stephen's	6	3
Chinese Y. M. C. A.	4	5
Kowloon (O)	4	5
Queen's	3	6
H. M. Dockyard	2	7
E. G. A.	2	7
Civil Service	1	8

The tie between C.R.C. (O) and M.B.E. resulted in a win for the C.R.C. (O) who are therefore winners of the Junior League for 1918.

The match winners v. The Rest will take place on Saturday the 21st September in connection with the Annual "At Home" of the Chinese Recreation Club at their grounds.

Hard Court League.
The formation of a Hard Court League for the Autumn has been proposed by the Committee of the Hongkong Junior Tennis League. All matches will be played on hard courts and will be governed by the rules of the Junior League.

All Clubs desiring to join this League are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Junior Tennis League, Care of Chinese Y.M.C.A. before September 23rd. A meeting will be held at the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on Tuesday the 24th at 5.15 p.m. to complete arrangements.

JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Some Sensational Stories.

The Hongkong correspondent of *Asahi* sends his paper an account of alleged outrages committed by the Philippine authorities against Japanese, says the *Japan Chronicle*. It is alleged that two Japanese women named Morita Chie and Sakai Tokujiro who arrived at Zamboanga by the N. Y. K. *Tamabara*, which sailed from Yokohama on June 8th last, were taken to the military hospital there, where they were subjected to a physical examination in full view of other persons. The local Japanese Association has asked the Japanese Consul at Manila to take proper action regarding this alleged offence against decency.

There have recently been frequent outrages against Japanese, proceeds the *Asahi* correspondent. When an assistant of Mr. Suzuki, the only Japanese physician at Tabaco, went out in Japanese clothes at about 11 p.m. on July 25th, he was challenged by three policemen, who found him duly wearing trousers in accordance with the regulations recently promulgated, which make it necessary for any Japanese to wear trousers when going out in kimono. In spite of this careful observance of the law on the part of the Japanese, the three Philippine policemen, it is alleged, knocked him about with such violence that some people passing by tried to intervene, but the policemen are said to have threatened them with revolvers. The Japanese was ultimately put under arrest and sent to prison, and Mr. Suzuki, his employer, has now filed a complaint with the Court. A similar incident occurred the previous night, and this case is also waiting for decision by the legal authorities.

The *Asahi* correspondent adds:—In the South Philippine prisoners of yesterday are to-day made policemen upon discharge from prison. These policemen being of the lowest class, many an innocent person is maltreated. Japanese residents give tips of Y1 or Y2 to policemen in order to avoid trouble, and thus try to keep them at a respectable distance. This has made the policemen the more audacious, however, and it is suspected that the outrages committed upon the Japanese medical student was due to this sordidity. It is added that the incidents have caused much excitement among the Japanese residents in the Philippines, as well they might, if the facts are as stated, but the story appears to be rather too sensational for so unvarnished tale.

SINGAPORE DURING 1917.

Municipal Administration Report.

The Administration Report of the Singapore Municipality for 1917, signed by Mr. J. Polignac (Deputy President) states that the rateable value of the town at the end of the year was \$10,795,283, against \$10,132,784 for 1916—an increase of \$662,499. Increases in rental values were very noticeable in godown and business premises and were due principally to the necessity for obtaining accommodation for produce which could not be shipped owing to difficulty in obtaining cargo space. The number of premises let under lease, however, would point to steadiness in the matter of high rents. The valuation of saw mills and factories also shows considerable increase. According to the *Singapore Free Press*:

"The efforts of the Rent Restriction Board notwithstanding rents of small residential properties continued to increase. The Board has, however, been the means of discovering instances of landlords making false returns of rent. In one case the owner was prosecuted and fined \$250. Other cases are under examination." During the year 238 new houses (excluding huts) were added to the assessment list and 127 houses were struck off, the net gain in assessment being about \$180,000.

The total revenue (including Improvement Rate \$220,116) was \$4,432,655 and the expenditure (including Improvement Rate \$227,862) was \$4,189,636. Eliminating the Improvement Rate, the revenue proper showed an increase over the previous year of \$451,689, and on the estimates \$440,853, whilst in expenditure there was a saving of \$481,620—"consequent largely upon failure to obtain supplies owing to the war." The 1 per cent. Education Rate, collected and paid to Government, reached \$174,539, invested in Municipal Loans and S.S. War Loan.

The cost of the water supply was revealed to be 36.33 cents per 1,000 gallons, and the Department showed a profit of \$128,894, whilst electricity returned a surplus of \$90,982 (nearly triple the 1916 figure) and gas \$90,221 (almost 59 per cent up).

Rubber tyre rikishas continued to increase in numbers, and in July 9,297 were in use, though owing to the non-arrival of coolies the number fell in October to 8,883. There were 898 private rikishas. The second class and old pattern double rikishas continued to decrease. The coolies engaged in the rikisha trade exceeded 20,000.

The condition of many gharries was "very defective," due in great measure to the difficulty in obtaining or the high cost of fittings. The condition of the tramcars was "most unsatisfactory"; they carried 12,639,270 passengers during the year—about 12,000 down on 1916.

Dogs registered numbered 4,981 and 3,945 were destroyed (over 19 a day).

The Fire Brigade received 42 calls, 27 being to genuine cases. Loss by fire within Municipal limits was estimated at \$93,015, or only half the loss in 1916. The Sumbardard fire in April accounted for \$50,000 of the loss. Ten lives were lost at the Trengganu fire in June—"in great measure due to badly arranged staircases and exits." The fire alarm system worked satisfactorily.

General Knox Entertained to Japan.

General Knox, Commander of the British forces in Siberia, and staff were the guests of honour at a dinner in Tokyo recently given under auspices of General Tanaka, Deputy-Chief of the General Yamada, Vice-Minister of War. General Tanaka made a speech of welcome, and General Knox responded. There were about 60 Army officers present, besides the Military and Naval Attachés of the Allied Embassies and Legations.

THEATRE PROSECUTION.

Insufficient Water Buckets.

The manager of the Kwa Yee Tong Theatre was summoned before Mr. J. B. Wood, this morning, for failing to have the required number of water buckets filled with water on the stage as is specified in his licence. Mr. F. O. Jenkins, C. B. E., appeared for the prosecution.

Defendant expressed his regret at the offence and said that the reason for his not having the requisite number of water buckets was that a great number of them were leaking and had been sent to have repairs carried out.

Mr. Jenkins stated that the theatre was entitled to accommodate 1,600 people and on the night in question the theatre was full. In accordance with the licence the theatre should have 55 three-gallons water buckets filled with water during the performance. On the evening of the 4th inst. 18 buckets filled with water instead of 55 were found in the theatre, thus showing a deficiency of 40 buckets. Ten of them were found in the circle and eight others were found in front of the stage under a pit. After a considerable search they produced four buckets with holes in the bottom, six similar buckets were brought in from the door and lastly seven empty buckets were produced which had been used for domestic purposes. Mr. Jenkins concluded that although he did not ask for a maximum fine yet he regarded the case as a serious one.

His Worship:—Is it a first offence?—Yes, but obviously the numerous recent cases for a similar offence should have been a warning.

The defendant stated that there were four fire hydrants in the theatre.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

HEARD IN CAMERA.

This afternoon at the Police Court, before Mr. J. B. Wood, the case came up in which a European and a Chinese were charged with committing a serious offence. His Worship, on entering the Court, requested the reporters present to refrain from reporting the case.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro, who appeared for one of the defendants, informed His Worship that the case had already been mentioned in the morning papers. We understand that representations were made to have the case heard in camera.

Typhoon Warnings.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1.45 p.m. to-day:—Gyloons or typhoon N.E. of Luzon, moving N.N.E. or N.E.

Australian Premier in Hot Water.

Considerable irritation is being aroused in England by the blase of Mr. Hughes, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, who, having failed in everything of importance that he has undertaken, is now lecturing the people of the United Kingdom on their shortcomings. The *Manchester Guardian* of June 29th describes the speech of Mr. Hughes to the London Chamber of Commerce as "two solid columns of stupid, vulgar abuse, unruffled by anything even faintly resembling an idea, an argument, or, we were about to say, a positive suggestion." But that would be to do Mr. Hughes an injustice. He says: "There must be a policy declared, and some man have charge of this policy." Mr. Hughes—no special gift of divination is needed to discover it—makes this positive suggestion. Some man should be appointed dictator of English economic life, and if Mr. Hughes is not that man who in the world can be? The suggestion has at least this merit: that no other person on either side of the globe would make it.

GERMAN SUBMARINE LOSSES.

U-Boat Saved—But Crew Dead.

Information reaching England through neutral sources shows that the effectiveness of the anti-submarine operations undertaken by the Allied Navies is being brought home daily to the German naval authorities.

Not a week passes according to a Scandinavian correspondent—but what submarines fail to return to their bases; while others practically stagger home, badly damaged, and necessitating extensive repairs in the dockyards and the emergency repair depots which have had to be set up in order that the U-boat forces may be kept up to strength. The damage to U-boats alone has proved a severe strain upon the resources of the German naval establishments, and it has been necessary to draft into the shipyard a large amount of civilian labour, and to take from among the prisoners of war any man who has any knowledge of shipyard work. From the Belgian shipyards and engineering works men have been transferred to Germany, others have been set to work at the repair bases at Ostend, Bruges, and Zeebrugge in consequence of the strain on the submarine service. This strain has been particularly acute since the beginning of February of this year, and has been increasingly felt in consequence of the growing U-boat losses and of the demands on other engineering establishments for the building of tanks, etc., for the Western Front.

According to the correspondent, in one month alone a large number of submarines were reported to have failed to return to their bases, while at one port no fewer than six vessels returned so badly damaged that they had to be immediately dry docked and practically refitted, work which took so much time as to cause congestion in that particular area. The correspondent also states that the condition, physically and mentally, in which the crews return has caused considerable anxiety. The strain of having to remain under water for very extended periods and being hunted by aircraft, torpedo boat destroyers, motor boats, trawlers, and other auxiliary craft, particularly during the fine weather which was experienced in April and May, has had a marked effect upon the personnel, and has necessitated increased periods of rest for both officers and men. This assertion by the correspondent is to some extent borne out by the report, which appeared in the issue of the *Munchener Neueste Nachrichten* for May 29th, of a lecture by Commander Rose, whose name as a German submarine commander is well known. This officer told an audience at Munich that the moral effect of the British "water bombs" (water bombs or depth charges) was great, particularly on an inexperienced crew in consequence of the "hellish din of their explosion." This is the first German admission of the fact that inexperienced crews are employed on German submarines, but it lends added significance to the statement made by another U-boat commander that a great many of the German submarine losses were due to the fact that many of the crews are not properly trained, some going to sea within six weeks of entering the service. As this commander put it, to send period of training to face present day conditions is like taking a forced plant out of a hothouse and putting it in a north-east wind.

While every precaution (says the correspondent) is taken to prevent the crews of the U-boats from talking about their experiences under water, stories of the effect of the depth charges and bombs dropped by Allied craft leak out from time to time, and men have openly admitted that the losses of U-boats and submarine mine laying craft are very great and increasing. It is also admitted that the defence of their ships by the British Mercantile Marine has improved so considerably of late that an attack by gunfire of a vessel is only undertaken with

any that he had a share in the U-boat campaign many vessels were shelled and sunk, but the increasing efficiency of the British crews had caused more attacks to be made by torpedoes. The strength of the convoy escorts had also materially added to the difficulties of the U-boats, and had brought added dangers. As has already been stated, there is a lack of enthusiasm among the U-boat crews whose morale has steadily declined, and has caused considerable anxiety in German high naval circles. Not only has the submarine service suffered to a greater extent, but the petrol service has had heavy losses. For obvious reasons the German Admiralty does not issue details of losses of their craft, as has been the custom of the *Kaiserliche Marine*.

Deserters from the U-boat service are by no means rare. According to one sailor who reached Norway a few weeks ago, the Germans recently succeeded in salvaging a large U-boat which had been sunk in the Haligland Strait after an encounter with a British vessel. The U-boat when brought to the surface was found to have been badly damaged about the conning tower, the plates having been dented and forced from the rivets, causing water to rush in and sink the vessel rapidly. Apparently the crew were drowned without the slightest possible chance of escape. In some instances the crew were found standing bolt upright, having been suffocated by the pressure of air. The vessel was made watertight and towed into London, where the bodies were received and interred.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

A Surprise for Foreign Residents.

The appointment of a new Foreign Minister in Germany would not ordinarily come up for discussion in these columns, but when that Minister happens to be Admiral von Hintze the case is different, says the *London and China Express*. We imagine that many foreign residents in China when they learn of this appointment will rub their eyes with astonishment, and wonder how, like the fly in the amber, he managed to get there. None the less, his appointment to such an important position brings to mind many reflections bearing upon Germany's relations with China. We may recall that he was appointed in July, 1914, to succeed the late Herr von Hatzhausen as German Minister to China. At that time von Hintze was holding the post of German Minister in Mexico, but the outbreak of war made it difficult for him to travel to the Chinese capital. His peregrinations in the circumstances were, to say the least, peculiar, and probably no foreign representative abroad in recent times has found it so difficult to reach his post. It is amusing to recall his adventures. He was compelled to follow an extremely roundabout route, and to remain for weeks at a time at neutral ports. After reaching an American port he eventually got to Honolulu. Thence he could not continue his journey for some time, as the only ships which travelled from Honolulu to China called at Japanese ports en route. Not until a Norwegian steamer undertook to carry him direct to China was the stranded diplomat able to proceed a further stage towards his destination. He eventually arrived in Peking in January, 1915. There could be no two opinions, we think, that it would have been better for China if he had never reached there at all. During the two years he acted as Germany's representative in the Chinese capital he did little but indulge in underground intrigue with a view of fomenting trouble in China and preventing that country joining the Allies. He pursued the same policy that characterized his stay in Mexico, where he devoted himself to stirring up opposition to British and American interests. To this day the effects of his work can be traced in Mexico's foreign policy. The same may be said of his tenure in China, for it is held by many that he had a share in

the outbreak of the civil war, which will cause between North and South in that country. There is reason to believe that he never really gained the ear of the Chinese Government. He had "lost face" from the outset, and his methods and chicanery proved too much even for Peking politics. Fortunately, all his efforts failed to draw China from her true path, and von Hintze eventually made things so hot for himself that he had to transfer his peculiar talents to a field nearer home, whence he has emerged from the comparative obscurity of diplomatic representation for his country at Christiania to the limelight of the German Foreign Office. It is recorded of him that during the early part of last year, when China was reviewing her attitude towards Germany, Hintze, in a conversation with the Chinese Prime Minister, sought to clinch matters by dilating upon the invincible inventiveness of German scientists in their efforts to obtain the chemicals necessary for the manufacture of munitions. The admiral triumphantly declared that they were even extracting glycerine from the corpses of dead soldiers. From that moment the horrified Premier, in the words of a North China journal, "had no more use for Germany." During his regime in Peking his activities included, amongst other things, an endeavour to organize the German military espionage service across the Russo-Chinese border and in Japan. That he did much to hinder Allied interests in the Far East is certain. Chinese statesmen, however, could not be fooled up to the top of his bent. They had every reason to mistrust German professions of friendship and help, and had experienced something of the policy of the "matted fist." The occupation of Tientsin and the surrounding country was accompanied by brutalities by the German soldiery which will live long in Chinese memory. In vain, therefore, was the net spread by von Hintze to seduce China from the path of honour. That country, oriental though it may be, can boast a civilisation which in its main precepts is vastly superior to that of Germany. We rejoice, therefore, that China's rulers have made it "clear to the world" that there is no soil there in which Prussian "Kultur" can take root. Unfortunately, however, the German menace has not been entirely eliminated, since the agents of the Teutonic von Hintze have not yet been deported or interned. These people, there is reason to believe, are still conducting a vigorous enemy war propaganda, the object of which is to damage the Allies, and in particular Great Britain, in the eyes of the Chinese. The only effective method of checking this campaign is the arrest and deportation of the propagandists. This, so far, the Chinese Government has not seen its way to do. Notwithstanding, it may be affirmed that the grandiose schemes, both political and commercial, which the Germans had prepared to realise in China have largely been brought to naught, and it is to be hoped that his statements, with the help of the Allies, will see to it that neither during the war nor after it, German so-called "peaceful penetration" shall be allowed to spread throughout the country, to China's own hurt and the injury of those nations of the world who wish to trade with her in a fair and legitimate manner.

Unscrupulous Practices by Japanese Traders.

As recent instances that have come under the notice of unscrupulous practices by Japanese exporters the Japanese Consul-General at Singapore reports to the Japanese Foreign Office that a certain quantity of paper boxes, sent by an Osaka trader to a Chinese merchant at Singapore, which should weigh 20 lbs., proved to be only 8 lbs. He further reports that heavy shirts bought by an Indian merchant at Singapore from a Japanese firm at Kobe have been ascertained to be of much inferior quality to sample. In both cases the names of the Japanese merchants are given in the official dispatch.

BRITISH AND JAPANESE SHIPPING.

Striking Figures from Shanghai.

One is continually hearing comments on the activity of the Japanese and their grasping methods in regard to China trade. writes a correspondent to the *N. C. Daily News*, and the pessimist will tell you that British business is going to the dogs and by the time the war is over the Japanese will own the country. The writer proceeds:—

"I could never see eye to eye with these people, my idea being that as the market had to be supplied and Japan was the only Power in a position to supply it, it naturally followed that for a certain period she would have to take the place of other traders and carriers who were fully occupied in carrying on the war, and rather than blame her for grasping the opportunity, we should be glad that one of our Allies helped us to carry on."

"Now if the pessimists will glance at the Shipping Statistics of this port for the quarter ended June 30th, just issued by the Maritime Customs, they would I am sure find a great deal of comfort, for they would see there that the number and tonnage of shipping entered at this port amounted to 4,602 ships of 3,569,834 tons of which Japan heads the list with 903 ships of 1,318,452 tons, while Britain comes next with more ships, 1,015, but slightly less tonnage, amounting to 1,200,457 tons.

"These figures are apparently the best Japan can do with a clear field and everything in her favour, whereas British shippers have lent a million tons to America to transport troops, are keeping the home trade supplied and are doing all their own war work and the bulk of that of our Allies. Yet in spite of this our tonnage in and out of this port not only equals that of the world's only free shipping Power, but exceeds that of all the rest of the world combined. So cheer up, all you pessimists, and picture for yourselves what will happen when the war is over and our ships come sailing back."

ANGRY AVIATORS IN JAPAN.

Blood-Stained Acceptation of a Challenge.

It will be remembered that in July Japanese civilian aviators raised a storm of protest against the proposal of Mr. Patterson, an American aviator, to fly between Tokyo and Osaka to carry mails. The reason of this outburst was explained as due to a feeling that Japanese airmen should first be permitted to undertake the enterprise, and that it was not advisable to allow a foreigner to fly over fortified zones.

A few days ago the *Jiji* quoted Mr. Kashioki, who arranged for the visit of the American aviator to this country, as saying that if any Japanese could fly at 90 miles an hour, which is necessary for the proposed flight between Tokyo and Osaka, the necessary aeroplane would be lent him so that he could undertake the flight in place of the American aviator. This offer has further excited the indignation of Japanese aviators, and Mr. Kashioki, of the *Kawanishi* Works, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo prefecture, has written to the *Jiji* accepting the challenge. The *Jiji* says that his letter is stamped with blood below his signature, the spilling of blood in such a connection being regarded in this country as the sincerest proof of good faith.

The King's Good Example.

Lord Willoughby de Broke, presiding at a Day and Night meeting at the Mansion House, London, said: "No two men have set a better example than the King and the Prince of Wales. If everyone were to follow their example of hard work and abse, making of their own individuality for the sake of the common good, we should be a more powerful nation than we are to-day."

Hoosier, 11th March 1918.

